

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WE ARE FOR CRISP.

Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia, says the South

WILL HAVE THE SPEAKERSHIP, Representative Buchanan says the Pacific Slope

NEARLY SOLID FOR JUDGE CRISP.

Tariff Should Take Precedence of All Other Questions Upon the Admission of Congress

ON CORD, Va., September 30.—[Special.] Charles T. O'Ferrall, representative from the eighth Virginia district, in interview here, tonight, expressed his hope and belief that Crisp, of Ga., would get the speakership of the House. He had, he said, no sympathy with the speaker who did not come with him. It was as little as the south asks, and as little as the democrats of the could conceive.

The great question before congress, he said, "will be the tariff. I do now whether the democrats will introduce a new bill or attack the McKinley bill this, but they will go about the matter a while and take decided action.

The Tariff Should Lead. While I have always advocated the free trade of silver and have a record on that I think that no question should be allowed to dwarf the tariff and the force bill, latter will, as shown by republican conventions, be pressed us to should the republicans get session of the fifty-third congress. No how much money there may be, if we system of taxation that is gathering it revenue up the surplus and dissipating it inrecklessness—it will do the people no

the Colonel Asks Some Questions.

Resumed Colonel O'Ferrall, "reciprocal the little South American states is a thing, why would not be as good with eat nations of the world—the greaters who need our products, and can afford for them? If cheap clothing is a thing, why not cheap clothing and farming implements be a good thing?" said O'Ferrall, who has just entered the campaign, regards the outlook as and says there is no division between republicans and democrats in his district.

Crisp Will Be Elected.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.—[Special.] Representative Buchanan, of New Jersey, has been making tour of the Pacific, going as far as Alaska, in Washington speaking of the speakership of the next Mr. Buchanan said, "The democrats

and their wife carried it that they Crisp will be elected. I say this

of the northwest. I found that Crisp in the northwest, many members their preference for him. I asked when I talked if they did not think he was entitled to the speakership on of long and active service, but they did not think him a safe man.

JUDGE CRISP.

LOCK WOULD NOT WORK.

Temporary Suspension of Payment at the United States Treasury.

HINRONG, September 30.—An accident of the inner door of the vault in room of the United States treasurer a temporary suspension of payment in this morning. The vault is opened stock every business day, but there was this morning, and it resisted all efforts it. It contained about eighteen million dollars necessary to the transact the current business of the department, nearly an hour had been spent in vain to remove the refractory door, and credits the outer office were increasing in and importance, a newcomer took the door knob, and by a vigorous shakidentially brought the combinations in upper places, and the trouble was at an

meantime a telegram had been sent expert in Philadelphia to come to to sign at once, and the treasury had encumbered to resort to the hitherto stand in the reserve vault. What made it worse was that demands on the latter this morning were unusually large.

THAT CHILEAN RACKET.

Prayer San Francisco Ordered to Valparaiso—No Reason Given.

HINRONG, September 30.—During the on Commodore Ramsay was in con with Secretary Tracy, and the result, issued later in the day, was an order a cruiser San Francisco, then at Paya, to proceed immediately to Callao and to Valparaiso.

necessary, further instructions to govern the vessel, when she arrives at Callao, will be sent to her when she is at Callao.

Tracy declined absolutely to give son for sending the ship back to Chile, used to discuss the case.

AN UNCANNY VISITOR.

They Has a Genuine Specter Police-man.

ATLANTA, Mo., September 30.—Kansans now come to the front with a ghost story. It is not one of the ordinary ghosts which prowl around houses, but a full-fledged ghost of a man, uniform and all.

Long ago Policeman Henry James was at leading toward the southwest boulevard was very regular in passing certain streets so, in fact, that the people in place of a clock, for they knew no time passed it was a certain hour night or day, as the case may be.

James was found lying dead sidewalk with an ugly hole in his head. Not the slightest clue was found, but the police, after a time the case was referred to the state of mysterious however, that James did not rustle, and it is now said that the

trolling the boat just as he did in former days, when he was still alive.

The people living on the boat say that he can be heard walking with the same measured tread as formerly, and he appears as plainly as if he were alive.

He is never seen from the street, but always from the windows of the houses. When the people go to get nearer and see what it is, the form vanishes out of sight and appears no more that night.

The other policemen were at first disposed to scoff at the so-called ghost, but one night one of them saw the specter, and now the chief is compelled to have two men walk the beat, for the policeman will not go alone. One now has to go to protect the other.

It is difficult to find one who has seen the ghost, but all can tell what their neighbor saw and what they heard. They say that James walks every night at the same hour and disappears at the spot where his body was found.

His appearance is at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, and it is supposed that he was murdered at that hour.

THE LONE ROBBER.

Drops in a New York Central Express Car.

UTICA, N. Y., September 30.—[Special.]—American express train No. 31, due here at 3:30 o'clock, a. m., today was robbed between here and Little Falls. The robber brought the train to a standstill a mile east of the city by applying the air brake by means of a valve in the car, and escaped in the darkness. The express agent in charge of the car was B. A. Moore.

The robber covered Moore with a revolver and started over the packages, and took such as he supposed were valuable. It is not known how much was taken out.

A package of \$5,000 in currency was concealed by Moore and saved. The robber was masked. Moore continued on the train.

He has been in the employ of the company ten or twelve years and there is no probability that his story is other than a true one.

Moore Tells His Story.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 30.—Moore the messenger who was robbed, reached here to day, and was promptly interviewed by a reporter, to whom he said:

"Well, sir, I was never so surprised in my life. All at once, while at work assorting packages, as usual, near Utica, I heard a pistol shot right in my ears. I jumped up, and right before me stood a burglar, with the muzzle of his revolver in my face. He secured an entrance into the car by boring and sawing a hole through the end of the running of the train or I would have been on my guard, of course. But it was a complete surprise, and I was dumfounded. He never said a word of packages right before my eyes, holding his revolver in his hand. He seemed in a hurry and soon jumped up, pulled the air-brake cord, jumped from the train and was lost in the darkness quicker than it takes to tell it."

There Were Two of Them.

Moore says there were two robbers, but only one entered his car. The other kept the messenger covered with a revolver, through a hole in the door, while his companion did his work. The amount obtained by the robbers is not as yet known, but it is known that one of them lives in Buffalo. He bears a good reputation and no blame is present attached to his for the robbery. The culprits who did the work are believed to be old hands in the business, but for once they foiled themselves by being in too much of a hurry.

BUSINESS ON 'CHANGE.

Futures Were One Way and Then the Other.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Sun's cotton article: Futures were very unsettled all day, opening at two to three points advance, closing barely steady at three to five points decline from yesterday's closing prices. It was a sort of go-as-you-please affair. A little girl asked of a showman, "Which ever you please, my little dear; you pay your money, and you take your choice." This is Daniel and which is the Lion?" "Whether you please, my little dear; you pay your money, and you take your choice." This is the cotton market, may be, for the other side. But the broker gets there all the same. An early rise was caused by a smart advance Liverpool, but that market was not sustained and was quickly sold off. These speculations in leading cotton interest caused a advance in which January contracts rose quietly from 9:01 to 9:06. But this bulge was like the old woman's dance—soon ended. Then prices began to give way under better weather reports from the south, the price demand that heretofore they were constantly causing trouble and interfering with the proper administration of the office.

Receipts at the four principal interior towns are as follows: New York, 1,000 bales, date last year. The decline was not arrested until January contracts sold at 8.95. This price brought in a good many buying orders, but the recovery was slight. The smaller port receipts were explained by the strike at Savannah. Spot cotton was 1-16c dearer.

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NOT AFRAID OF HIS RECORD.

General Raum said that he was always ready and willing to meet any criticism upon his administration of his office. He was not afraid of his record at any time since he had been commissioner, but he believed in fair methods even in a fight. He did not propose to be the first to strike, he said, but the man who seemed most to desire his retirement had adopted a policy which was most likely to defeat their object.

General Raum further said that he is gratified to be able to say that he had never heard of disengagement of himself coming from Secretary Noble or the president.

DADE COUNTY'S GALLALS.

Will Soon Be in Fine Working Order Through Use.

TRENTON, Ga., September 30.—[Special.] The trial of Wilson Palmer for murder commenced at this place last Monday, and at 8 o'clock last night the case went to the jury.

After being out all night the jury this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of murder, and the prisoner will hang.

Palmer was leader of the convicts who attempted an escape from Cole city penitentiary camp last June, at which time two guards and the convicts were killed, besides several others on both sides being wounded. Wayman and Ruthford, both colored, who were engaged in the plot, will be tried. A triple hanging will occur.

THE COTTON HAS BEEN FOUND.

OPELKA, Ala., September 30.—[Special.]—In yesterday's CONSTITUTION appeared an item from Opelika in reference to two bales of cotton that were supposed to be lost or stolen at Puckett's gin. The cotton has since been found.

It was neither lost nor stolen, but it was had by Mr. J. R. McGehee's large grist mill in this city, and in connection with it was established a public gin. They are excellent business men, and are doing an immense business.

STONES FEASTING BOTH WAYS.

MONROVIA, Ala., September 30.—[Special.]—The case of Bradford Dunham, charged with the murder of young Cunningham, was called before Justice Jackson this morning, but the state announced not ready, owing to the absence of important witnesses, and the case was continued to Thursday next. The courtroom was crowded with friends of the deceased. The feeling here is very intense for and against the defendant.

HOLTON CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 30.—[Special.]—Holton conference Methodist Episcopal church, south, convened here this morning.

Bishop Callaway presided. Many prominent citizens from all portions of the United States are in attendance. The conference referred to the session of a successor to Dr. Jencks, the pastor of the Centenary church, here, having resigned to form a new church with Sam Jones.

HE WILL FIRE THEM.

Commissioner Raum Says There is a Conspiracy

AMONG PENSION BUREAU EMPLOYEES

To Force Him Out of Office, and He Names Three Clerks.

YOUNG GREEN B. AS AN OFFICE BROKER.

It Is Charged That He Secures Promotions in Order to Borrow Money from Those Favored.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—[Special.] This is the first day of the reunion of the Third Georgia regiment, and there are already in our city seventy-five survivors of that famous body of troops. Every company except Company A is represented, and there will, doubtless, be representatives of that company by tomorrow. A large delegation from the Aliens Guards is expected this afternoon. Those who have arrived are having a delightful time exchanging greetings with their old comrades and "fighting their battles over again." An address of welcome will be delivered this afternoon by Hon. A. C. McCalla, of Conyers, in behalf of the Young Guard, which went out from this county. There will be a response by some member of the regiment. The business meeting of the regiment will occur tonight. Tomorrow there will be a number of speeches from prominent men and a grand barbecue at the academy spring. The indications are that the reunion will be in all respects a success and contribute greatly to the pleasure of all who are present. Colonels R. T. Nesbitt, of Eatonton, and Claiborne Sneed, of Augusta, are here and will speak tomorrow.

THE THIRD GEORGIA.

The Veterans to Gather to Recount Their War Stories.

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THE GREAT STRIKE

Which Is Paralyzing the Business of Savannah.

IT TAKES ON HUGE PROPORTIONS.

The Disasters Which Will Follow the Suspension of Work.

THE PEOPLE SUSPICIOUS OF THE FUTURE

And Charges Are Made That the Cotton Will Be Diverted to Other Ports Than Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 30.—[Special.] This has been a blue day along the bay.

COTTON MEN AND NAVAL STORES MEN

Are Striking.

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THE RAILROAD BILL

Some Kind Will Pass the House Today.

THE FARMERS' SUBSTITUTE.

Today Was a Day of Speech-Making in the House—A Vote to Be Had Today.

The bill debate is still on. It will continue today.

The final vote cannot well be before this afternoon's session.

From the speeches yesterday the supporters of the Berner bill and advocates of "farmers' substitute" are in the main and the chances seem to favor the latter.

Effort was made to get a vote this afternoon but there were others wanted to speak.

Goodwin, Dr. Hand, Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Calvin spoke.

Mr. Calvin, however, did not and will continue today.

The Debate in Detail.

Berner bill debate was continued at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Goodwin, of Fulton, opened the debate in favor of the Berner bill and in favor of the "farmers' substitute" in the main.

"Who stirrs up and profits by this railroad agitation?" Foreign consolidated lines. If the consolidated roads that are seeking Georgia ports succeed in building up direct trade with Europe the northern trunk lines will suffer. It costs shipping from Savannah direct to Europe instead of from New York and transhipped there. The cost of freight from Savannah to New York will, of course, be saved, and this will give an upward tendency to the price of cotton. So with all products of our soil. It shipped foreign from our ports, their price will be fixed at home in friendly ports, at the expense of foreign markets.

"Wouldn't the popular orator have been the ruin of every country which has trusted to him. But let us prove this false. Those who are orators and those who are not, let us prove the beneficiaries of our country. When the Republicans in the House concluded their battle on the floor of the Chamber and Atlanta was routed, tradition says that spirits of the slain renewed the fight that night in the clouds. Legislatures convene and dissolve, legislators are born and die, they are laid under the sod and buried in keeping up. Years after you will find these railroad bills die and are revived. The merry war goes on. Let us now try and settle this question finally. Let us set it with wisdom, courage and honesty. Not animated by a spirit of malice-nefice nor led on by any unwholesome ambition. Let us set it with pulses and most patriotic motives and our country's interest; let us put an end to the real or alleged struggle between the railroads and the people."

Mr. Huff's Argument.

Mr. Huff, of Bibb, declared there was no necessity for any of the proposed legislation; either for the Berner bill or any of the substitutes.

As to the constitutional question, we have found in numbers of instances that our constitution is inadequate for the proper government of the state now. We have amended it in many instances and it needs it in many more.

The survivors of the constitution—the living men who were in the convention that formulated it—will all tell you that this proposed legislation is dangerous and that there is no necessity for it, that the constitution does not demand it.

"Are we paying more freights or less freights now than when all the roads were independent and separate? We all know the rates are less."

"You talk about competitive rates. How are you going to get competitive rates to a town where there is but one road? It is absurd."

"The roads of Georgia are now making as little money than many of them are now in the hands of railroads."

Mr. Huff then read a statement showing the Richmond Terminal company had 8,500 miles of road. He showed that the loss of the Terminal company on its leased lines in paying guaranteed dividends in the past year was two million three hundred thousand dollars.

He read an official statement showing the amount paid to the Richmond Terminal system that did not earn fixed charges.

The statement showed the deficit in the various lines for the past year to be:

Washington and Ohio, \$4,424,594.

Oxford and Clarksville, \$32,132.22.

Virginia, Maryland, \$10,151.66.

Columbia and Greenville, \$42,200.13.

Georgia Pacific, \$1,329,206.20.

North and South, \$4,500,000.

Richmond and Mecklenburg, \$6,240.24.

Ridge Point, Atlanta and Southern, \$15,778.90.

Georgia Western, \$1,200,000.

Asheville and Spartanburg, \$71,762.68.

Rome and Atlanta, \$26,734.15.

Lawrenceville branch, \$1,169.60.

Yadkin railroad, \$16,461.94.

Augusta and Savannah, \$1,143.44.

Southwestern, \$153,560.84.

Montgomery and Eufaula, \$1,446.92.

Georgia and Western, \$347,346.48.

"Mr. Inman and Mr. Calhoun," Mr. Huff continued, "are not only fighting to prevent the Georgia legislature from destroying this system, but are also fighting the powerful people who are seeking to every means to destroy the Richmond Terminal system."

He made a vigorous attack upon the Georgia Southern and Florida to force other roads in and out of the state by legislation to do away with the monopoly of passenger traffic.

He declared it was absurd to attempt to force roads to sell tickets and turn business over to another road that was fighting their rates when they had roads of their own or friendly roads running to the same places, over which they could do business. It was a little hard road like that to make demands on the big roads, and when the big roads refused to accept them to cry that they would legislate them out of existence.

He then wanted to know why the legislature did not do the same for the railroads.

He declared the interests of the railroads were mutuals. The people who were mutuals to the railroads were the same people who were mutuals to the interests of the railroads. When the railroads we injure ourselves.

He declared it was absurd to attempt to force roads to sell tickets and turn business over to another road that was fighting their rates when he made his progress through the country.

That gentleman says Mr. Gould has used money to make legislation friendly in five states. He must be a bold-headed gentleman who cannot be formidable to the liberties of the country, thought he was.

"I am sure the idea of Georgia in any sense is to be trifled by a cynical or cynical person."

Let us have a real debate, not one of

the two sides, but to the point.

Mr. Hartridge then took the floor in opposition to the Berner bill.

He said he would not undertake to defend the unloved American citizen, Mr. Gould, whose name strikes terror into the hearts of the ablest legislator equally with the rest of us.

He declared he was opposed to any legislation on this question at all. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the three ablest gentlemen who constitute the railroad commissioners. But he was determined to pass some bill or law he was in favor of the mildest bill that had been offered, and that was the Chappell substitute.

He then adjourned for dinner.

\$150,000. The Central borrowed to pay its dividend.

"Above all let us get rid of this litigation feature. The author of the Berner bill is Don Alton's lawyer in Don Juan:

He, like Achilles, faithful to the tomb,

So far the quarrel cared not for the cause,

Knowing they were not to be won.

"Who stirrs up and profits by this railroad agitation?" Foreign consolidated lines. If the consolidated roads that are seeking Georgia ports succeed in building up direct trade with Europe the northern trunk lines will suffer. It costs shipping from Savannah direct to New York and transhipped there. The cost of freight from Savannah to New York will, of course, be saved, and this will give an upward tendency to the price of cotton. So with all products of our soil. It shipped foreign from our ports, their price will be fixed at home in friendly ports, at the expense of foreign markets.

"Wouldn't the popular orator have been the ruin of every country which has trusted to him. But let us prove this false. Those who are orators and those who are not, let us prove the beneficiaries of our country. When the Republicans in the House concluded their battle on the floor of the Chamber and Atlanta was routed, tradition says that spirits of the slain renewed the fight that night in the clouds. Legislatures convene and dissolve, legislators are born and die, they are laid under the sod and buried in keeping up. Years after you will find these railroad bills die and are revived. The merry war goes on. Let us now try and settle this question finally. Let us set it with wisdom, courage and honesty. Not animated by a spirit of malice-nefice nor led on by any unwholesome ambition. Let us set it with pulses and most patriotic motives and our country's interest; let us put an end to the real or alleged struggle between the railroads and the people."

Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, argued in favor of the Smith substitute for the Berner bill.

He declared that he was here to advocate

the principle of equal rights to all and

special privileges to none.

He said that the so-called "farmers' substi-

te" offered by Mr. Chappell was without an author. It was a fatherless bill.

Here Dr. Chappell interrupted him to say it was drawn by the farmers of this house.

"That might be so," replied Mr. Lewis, "but the farmers are not to be repudiated."

Then he replied to me that the people of Georgia had repudiated the Olive bill when Judge Lawson was elected to Congress. He said the Olive bill had nothing to do with the canals, that was the work of Mr. Collyer.

Judge Lawson was elected over Mr. Collyer.

Mr. Lewis then went into a discussion of freight rates, and declared that while the rates had been diminished in some of the large cities the towns had suffered at the hands of the railroad men.

Mr. Lewis then went into a discussion of the rates to some of the large cities was more than three times as much.

To prove his statements to be correct that the towns were discriminated against, he read a schedule of freight rates from New York to various cities, showing that the rates to some of the large cities were slightly cheaper than those to towns.

"I am in favor of the Smith substitute," said he, "because it goes a little further than the Berner bill. A drop of vinegar in the ocean

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Mr. Lewis then went into a discussion of the rates to some of the large cities was more than three times as much.

To prove his statements to be correct that the towns were discriminated against, he read a schedule of freight rates from New York

A RAILROAD BILL

Some Kind Will Pass the House Today.

UP THE FARMERS SUBSTITUTE.

Day Was a Day of Speech-Making in the House—A Vote to Be Had Today.

Berner bill debate is still on. It will continue today.

The final vote cannot well be before this afternoon's session.

From the speeches yesterday the "farmers' substitute" are in the majority and the chances seem to favor the use of this substitute.

Effort was made to get to a vote yesterday afternoon but there were others wanted to speak.

Goodwin, Dr. Hand, Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Calvin spoke.

Mr. Calvin, however, did not and will continue today.

The Debate in Detail.

Berner bill debate was continued at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning.

Goodwin, of Fulton, opened the debate in favor of the Berner bill and in favor of the "farmers' substitute" with the amendments by himself and accepted. He spoke for nearly two hours, holding the attention of the house. He said the duty of the judiciary committee would be to withdraw its substitute and would adopt the "farmers'" substitute offered by Dr. Bell.

"I am in favor of the Smith substitute," said he, "will give the benefit of competitive rates; it is the commission power to make rates, but it is not a question of money or political power, but that the railroad agitation keeps up. Year after year rails round and round, and the railroad bills die and are revived. The war may go on. Let us now try and settle this question finally. Let us settle it with the railroad companies. Not only by any unyielding ambition, but consulting our best impulses and most patriotic motives and our country's interest; let us end an end to the real or alleged struggle between the railroads and the people."

Mr. Huff's Argument.

Mr. Huff, of Bibb, declared there was no necessity for any of the proposed legislation; either for the Berner bill or any of the substitutes.

As to the constitutional question, we have found in numbers of instances that our government is inadequate for the proper government of the state now. We have amended it in many instances and it needs it in many more.

The survivors of the constitution—the living men who were in the convention that formulated it—will all tell you that this proposed legislation is dangerous and that there is no necessity for it, that the constitution does not demand it.

"Are we paying more freights or less freights now than when all the roads were independent and separate? We all know the rates are less."

"You talk about competitive rates. How are you going to get competitive rates to a town where there is but one road? It is absurd."

The roads of Georgia are now making so little money that many of them are now in the hands of a receiver,"

Mr. Huff then read a statement showing the Richmond Terminal company had 8,500 miles of road. He showed that the loss of the Terminal company on its leased lines in paying guaranteed dividends in the past year was two million three hundred thousand dollars.

He then dealt with Mr. Berner's speech, in which he declared that the references of the man from Monroe to monopoly and Jay Gould were simply an appeal to the prejudices of the people. As far as he could and the public knew, did not have of any railroad in the state of Georgia takes the money of capitalists to build roads, and we want all the capital here we have.

There is a question to be decided by the farmer, the merchant and the merchant of equality. That is, do we want to be subversive of the alliance for none?"

We are no longer in the large warehouses to pay into my own hands the sum necessary to carry on the war. What I mean by that is if agricultural interests are not, we are not, but have agreed to secure the security of the nation. For instance, if we grow corn, that section gets all the cotton is left over we have.

We would say: "We are not in a bill that can be carried over it,"

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\$125,000. The Central borrowed to pay its dividend.

"Above all let us get rid of this litigation for the Berner bill," the author of the Berner bill recalls. Don Alvin Lewis, of Savannah.

He, like Achates, faithful to his master.

So there were quarrels carried on for the cause, knowing they must be settled by the law.

"Who stirs up and profits by this railroad agitation? Foreign consolidated lines. If those consolidated roads that are seeking Georgia ports in order to bring up direct trade with Europe the most natural trade will suffer. If cotton is shipped from Savannah to New York and transhipped then to the continent, the freight from Savannah to New York will, of course, be saved, and this will give an upward tendency to the price of cotton, with all products of our soil. It will be sold, foreign from our harbors, their price will be fixed, because in friendly ports, and more favorable markets.

"Froude says the popular orator has been the ruin of every country which has trusted to him. But let us prove this false. Those who are in favor of the Berner bill and advocates of the 'farmers' substitute' are in the majority and the chances seem to favor the use of this substitute.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 1, 1891.

Mr. Norwood's Speech.

We print elsewhere the speech delivered before the legislature last night by ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood. From beginning to end it is an interesting document. It touches on questions that are of the profoundest interest to the people of the south and west—the plain people who are the victims of a financial system which was invented for the benefit of the capitalists of the north and east.

The plan which Mr. Norwood proposes to take the place of the subtreasury scheme is worthy the thoughtful attention of those who sympathize with the condition of the people, and the wrongs which they are compelled to suffer under the present system, which enables the capitalists of the east (who are not inaptly called the lords of the treasury) to control and manipulate the currency of the country. Mr. Norwood's plan is suggestive, and it ought to invite discussion. Whether we agree with it or not, we are at least bound to admit that it is a coherent and well-thought-out plan, and that it presents a reasonable, a constitutional, and a democratic remedy for our financial ills.

Mr. Norwood has this advantage over those, democrats who abuse the farmers because they have had the temerity to advocate a scheme of financial relief—he at least presents a coherent and an elaborate substitute for the subtreasury scheme, and thus recognizes the justice of the demands for financial relief which have proceeded from the oppressed agriculturalists. He is at least logical and sympathetic. Instead of denouncing the farmers as a set of malcontents who are engaged in making an attack on the democratic party, he endeavors to provide a remedy for the financial ills which oppress them.

We shall not undertake here to discuss Mr. Norwood's plan. As we have said, it is elaborately worked out, and our readers can judge of its merits for themselves. We welcome the suggestion he makes, however, as a refreshing contribution to a discussion which has grown tiresome and monotonous on account of the abuse heaped upon the farmers, and the suspicions cast on those who sympathize with their efforts to secure financial relief. Let us hope that the proposed plan will divert the attention of some of our young and glittering statesmen from the alleged efforts of the farmers to trample the democratic banner in the dust.

Organizing for Work.

There will be a notable meeting in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association tonight, the largest ever held in that splendid structure.

The objects of the meeting have been fully set forth and widely advertised in these columns. It will be a representative meeting, at which Governor Northern, Mayor Hennepin, the members of the city council and ministers of the gospel will preside.

The work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Atlanta has the endorsement of the people. It is a work which has been crowned with success in the past, and its future is radiant with promise. The meeting tonight will have good results. The young men are organizing for the fall campaign, and they have mapped out a plan of battle which must result in victory.

A Permanent Banking System.

A writer in the current number of The Forum (Hon. M. D. Harter), presents a plan for a permanent banking system, which is to have a supplementary state system. Mr. Harter makes the present national banking system the basis of the one he proposes, but he would so change and modify that system as to make it permanent while at the same time enlarging its functions and increasing its usefulness.

In the first place, to give an outline of Mr. Harter's plan, the list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes are to be enlarged so as to include state, county, city and railroad bonds. Street railroad bonds are excluded because their franchises are usually of short duration. According to Mr. Harter, bonds secured by mortgage on farms and other real estate have always proved inferior and usually unsafe security for bank notes. Hence, under his proposed system, real estate, the basis of all wealth, is to be outlawed.

All bonds thus rendered available must be registered, and the principal and interest must be payable in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Hence the new system has monometallism as its basis. All such bonds must have been listed for at least five years prior to their deposit for security as circulation, upon at least one stock exchange located in some city of the United States having a population of 500,000 or more. This rule would exclude all bonds (so Mr. Harter says) except those having a well-established character as well as recognized high value.

No bond which has ever been in default for non-payment of interest, or which has sold on any stock exchange below par for within five years, or which has sold on any stock exchange at less than a premium of 5 per cent above par within three years of proposed deposit as security for circulation, is to be accepted under this law. The result of this, Mr. Harter thinks, would be that the bonds deposited as security for circulation would have an average gold market value of at least 110, which would make them today a very much better security for bank note circulation than United States bonds were from 1862 to 1865.

No state bond representing a per capita debt of over two dollars for each of its citizens, no county bond representing a per capita debt of over four dollars, and no city bond

representing a per capita debt of over eight dollars, is to be accepted as security for bank notes. All railroad bonds deposited are to be secured by mortgage, and none are to be of the form known as trust or debenture bonds. No bank is to have more than 20 per cent of its bonds on deposit of the issue of any one state, county, city or railroad. Whenever any bond on deposit under this law sells at an average price of less than 105 for a period of thirty days, the controller of the currency is to require it to be replaced by a bond fully meeting the requirements of the proposed law.

There are other provisions in the nature of safeguards, which we need not notice here. Among other things, Mr. Harter's proposed law provides—and this is the important point—that the present United States tax on the circulating notes of state banks shall cease, provided such notes are secured in precisely the same manner as national bank notes, by bonds deposited with the auditor and treasurer of the state; and it further provides that the state in which the bank is located shall guarantee the payment of its circulating notes. This is a sort of extra national twist for which no good reason exists, since if the notes are guarded as the notes of the national banks would be, no further precaution would seem to be necessary.

The amount of the notes issued by any state bank under this proposed law is to be under the contract of the state in which it is located, and nothing in the law shall restrict the circulating notes of any state bank to 90 per cent of the capital paid in; but no bank shall issue notes in excess of 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited by it to secure the payment of the notes. Mr. Harter says this provision will be recognized as sound by most competent bankers, and he thinks that experience will lead to its extension ultimately to national banks. It gives the banks the power to promptly increase the money circulation when urgently needed, such extra supply being retired under the influence of the 2 per cent tax on circulation—thus giving flexibility to the currency.

We have outlined Mr. Harter's proposed banking scheme at some length, mainly to show those who are inclined to get their bristles up when the subject of state banks is mentioned, that prejudice against these institutions is a mark neither of intelligence nor experience.

Confidence Restored.

It appears that the hand of ex-Senator Blair is against every man, if we may judge from the unanimity with which different nations have turned up their noses at him, and people in our own country turn their backs on him.

After having been rejected by the "heathen Chinese," and having failed to pass muster with Chile, Mr. Blair is now spoken of as the successor to Pension Commissioner Raum. The New York Sun, in a scathing editorial, resurrects Mr. Blair's pension record, which, upon the face of it, is anything but savory. It appears that he charged Hannah Ladd, a poor widow in New Hampshire, \$200 for securing a pension from the government, on account of a son who had lost his life in the union army. Her husband, having become an imbecile, Mrs. Ladd had nothing on earth but a little farm valued at \$500. Blair pushed his suit against her for attorney's fees and costs, and obtained a judgment against the poor woman for \$200. She had then become a widow, but the relentless process of law was a widow, but the relentless process of law was put in execution and a writ was issued against the farm. The judgment was not collected, however. It appears that at the time when the farm was attached, Mr. Blair was looking forward to re-election, and it was not safe from a political standpoint to have a widow sixty-seven years of age turned out of house and home. The whole thing came up in the senate in 1885, and Mr. Blair's conduct drew this stinging comment from one of the senators: "It struck me as a matter of the very highest interest in connection with the apparently extraordinary devotion of the senator to pension interests, that the fact should be found that a widow sixty-seven years old, who had lost her only child in the army, and whose husband, as the senator states, was demented, should be the subject under any circumstances of a suit by the senator in court, by attachment of her only earthly possession, a little \$500 farm, to recover \$200 for his services in that line."

This is the Banquo's ghost that disturbs the senator's peace while he draws \$1,000 a month as minister to China, in spite of the protests of the Chinese.

Germany's Latest Move.

Not long ago the public was somewhat surprised to find in The Forum a deliberate attack upon the credit of Russia by Dr. Giffcken, privy councilor to the emperor of Germany. Following an article in which the same writer placed the German emperor before the world in an advantageous light, made stronger by the emphasis it gave to Bismarck's downfall, this attack on Russia appears to have been inspired by the ruler of Germany.

Under these circumstances the European public was astonished to hear last week that William had allowed two Jewish banking houses in Berlin to open subscriptions for the new Russian loan, which a strong French syndicate, headed by The Credit Foncier de France, has undertaken to float in Paris. Much surprise is expressed that this syndicate should undertake to carry a Russian loan of \$100,000,000 of 3 per cents at 80 and sell them at 84. But as it is backed by the powerful influence of The Credit Foncier and others that concern can call to its aid, the loan seems likely to go through. The Frenchmen seem to know what they are about, and their preparatory boosting of the Paris bourse already gives promise of their success. This seems all the more surprising at a time when Russia's feeble finances must undergo the strain of a reduced revenue, caused by the failure to collect taxes in time of famine.

Cheering as the success of the loan at Paris must be to the czar, he is known to be solicitous that it shall not depend, entirely upon French subscriptions, for that would reveal the great Muscovite leaning upon the arm of the Gaul. The attitude of English and German capitalists makes this particularly apparent, and the emperor's move, which is on its face a friendly one, evidently has for its real purpose to show the utter feebleness of Russia's credit outside of France. The prompt and unanimous advice of the German press to the capitalists to leave the subscription severely alone, appears to foreshadow the fate of the loan to worth.

Practically, it is worth nothing to them. They are eleventh-hour apologists, and it is now too late to shift their sins upon the shoulders of others. But the issue they are making will be worth much to Chicago in

the way of advertising. Think of thousands of campaign orators talking up the world's fair from the elevation of convenient stumps throughout the great state of New York!

"Why, there's millions in it," and from these lengthy harangues Chicago will reap lasting benefits.

Coupled with this stab at Russia's credit was a pacific measure toward France by the removal of the vexatious passport regulations Bismarck had arranged in Alsace-Lorraine. Coming immediately after a speech in which Napoleon was characterized as "The Corsican Parvenu," this last step is unintelligible, unless it be to counteract the effect of that blunder. Strangely enough, the two moves have dispelled the war cloud for the time, as the hasty first impression takes both maneuvers for harbingers of peace.

A Wanton Attack.

It is impossible for the republicans of Ohio to carry on a decent campaign. It is practically led by J. B. Foraker, who is one of the most unscrupulous blackguards known to modern politics. Mr. Murat Halstead, who was a very willing tool in the hands of Foraker, has escaped from the state, but the newspaper with which he has been identified, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is still the leading republican organ, and it is still supple enough in the editorial department to carry out the designs of Foraker.

The latest phase of republican blackguardism in Ohio is the attempt to break down the personal credit of Governor Campbell. Foraker and the wretched rascals who train under him have been publishing to the world a statement that Mr. Campbell is hopelessly involved in debt. This publication is made for the purpose of bringing down the governor such creditors as he may have, and causing a run on such assets as he may have, in the hopes of creating a financial collapse, and thus aid in his political defeat.

It is a plan entirely of Foraker, who, according to the testimony taken before a congressional investigating committee, went into partnership with Wood, the forger, in order to ruin a political opponent. It is, we say, entirely worthy of Foraker, but is it worthy of the persons who have charge of The Commercial Gazette? Surely there ought to be something in the editorial function superior to the cowardly and cheap John rascality displayed in this new attack on Governor Campbell. It is not an attack on his political record; it is not an attack on his party. It is purely and simply an effort to create suspicion among his creditors, if he has any, and to drag him down in business in order the more surely to defeat him politically.

It is a wanton attack on the personal credit of Governor Campbell, and if it do not have the effect of ruining him financially the republicans who are at the bottom of the movement will be greatly disappointed.

There is not a campaign in Ohio that does not originate some such piece of rascality similar to this; but if the voters of that state are not hopelessly dishonest and corrupt they will rebuke this wanton attack on Governor Campbell.

JOHN SHERMAN has finished his kitchen in Georgia pine. Foraker, it will be remembered, tried to finish Sherman in hard wood.

THE ALLEGED earthquakes in the west were simply the result of the efforts of the democratic party to get down to business.

JOHN SHERMAN admits that he is a free trader in disguise.

THE REPUBLICAN candidate for governor of Massachusetts refuses to meet the democratic candidate in debate. Mr. Allen seems to be a very poor stick any way.

AN ORGAN wants to know why the democrats are opposed to reciprocity. Will the organ kindly point out the reciprocity to which there is democratic opposition?

OLD MAN BLAIR continues to draw his salary as minister to China, with truly republican alacrity.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says that "the reciprocity treaties are worrying the democrats."

Well, reciprocity treaties that don't work are enough to worry anybody. After awhile the republicans will be worried.

ALLEN, the republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, is now engaged in cussing out the "rebel brigadiers." The rebel brigadiers seem to be quite an issue in the Old Bay State.

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THE DEATH of Dr. Burchard leaves a clear field for Brother Blaine. Evidently the Maine statesman didn't know how matters were to turn out when he pledged himself to Son Russell's party.

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THE RUSH.

THE UNION DEPOT.

The East Tennessee Will Be Towed to Enter at Last.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED YESTERDAY.

Details of the Settlement—The East Tennessee May Go In Tomorrow.

Other Railroad Items.

then, several boats, I took my boat whaling lance and gun. The strong wind was a lumber yard. No sailor, as the English say, as the English expect, knew from shore.

I warned about the great skill of the tobacco would be for me at a moment.

about three months ago the East Tennessee picked my way over as plenty of time had been lost, and suffering in the rain for it was not a day passed with

noon I had to add to my trouble.

week of suffering, we both used up, and bleeding from travel.

One day I was an instant I had an instant I had to get out as fast as

the ground seemed

I felt myself falling the edge of a cliff.

Yesterday President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road,

came to Atlanta and was in conference with Mr. Pat Calhoun during the morning. At

his conference the terms of settlement were agreed upon.

The proposition which was agreed to was

made by President Thomas and accepted by Mr. Calhoun with a few modifications.

It is as follows:

The Western and Atlantic road agrees to

allow all passenger trains of the East Tennessee,

the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific roads to enter the depot on the

Georgia road, the Atlanta and West Point

and the Central roads by reason of the fact

that they are joint owners with the state of

the depot building.

These terms were agreed to by President

Thomas and Mr. Calhoun yesterday afternoon,

and the proposition was at once telegraphed

to President John H. Inman, of the Terminal

company, at New York. By him it is to be

submitted to President Felton, of the East Tennessee,

for his approval or rejection. No

definite answer was received from President

Inman last night, as Mr. Felton had not been

reached, but it is generally believed he will

approve of the settlement, and by tomorrow

the East Tennessee trains will enter the

depot.

Another matter which remains to be settled

is the amounts to be paid by each of the three roads of the \$25,000 rental.

This will be agreed upon by the officials of the East Tennessee and Richmond and Danville roads and will require only a short time.

By this agreement the running expenses of the depot are to be borne jointly by the

Western and Atlantic road.

The fact that the East Tennessee will necessarily have to have their tickets on sale at the union depot has caused much inquiry to be made about the general ticket office in the

Central office of the Western and Atlantic,

which destiny is directed by Mr. R. D. Mann.

The many friends of Ed Kirby will be glad

to know that he will remain at his old post in Atlanta, even though the East Tennessee enters the new depot.

Today some answer will be received from

President Felton, of the East Tennessee, and

may be as early as tomorrow, cars bearing the legend "E. T. V. and G. R. R." may enter the quarters which have been barred so closely against them hitherto.

Has Regained His Health.

Major John W. Green, the able general

manager of the Georgia road, has returned to his post, after a tedious illness, lasting several weeks. During his illness he was visiting in New Hampshire, and grave fears of his recovery were for a time entertained. His vigorous constitution triumphed, however, and he recovered. During his absence his duties have been looked after by President Charles H. Phinizy.

Paying Off.

The pay train of Georgia Southern and Western roads has at last dispelled the gloom which

has for some time hovered over the Suwanee river negro and its other employes by paying off.

All employes have been paid off in full, and happiness reigns supreme.

The Complaints in Rome.

Rome, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Mr. G. A. Williams, general right of way agent of the Central railroad, was in Rome today. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he met with a number of citizens and members of the board of trade in the Armstrong building. The Central railroad's discrimination against Rome in cotton sales was discussed. A satisfactory adjustment is expected to be the outcome.

Passenger Schedule for LaGrange.

LaGrange, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—It is reported here that the Macon and Birmingham authorities intend putting on a passenger schedule from Macon to this place, about October 3d.

This is something the people along the line are very much in need of, as the great increase in business has become too heavy for a mixed train.

It is now hoped we will have a regular mail service on this road at no very distant day.

Fighting Over a Right of Way.

Dublin, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Another injunction has again complicated the railroad situation here.

The Wrightsville and Tennille railroad, which has constructed its bridge over the Oconee, and was about to do the same over the river, has never received the consent of the owners of lands in the town from crossing the same, and as the road cannot otherwise reach its depot site, further progress will be delayed until after the hearing of the injunction on October 5th, if not longer.

The party bringing the injunction claims the road has never properly condemned a right of way over their property, and though the money to cover the value of said right of way, as ascertained by the arbitrators, has been on deposit with the court of the superior court for some time, that the owners of the land have never received the same, and indeed have never properly notified of the condemnation proceedings.

The Consolidation of Interests.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 30.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the consolidation of local interests between the Queen and Crescent and the Central railroad of Georgia takes effect. The general superintendents of the two roads are in consultation tonight.

The Bottom of the Sea.

"At the Bottom of the Sea" was played last night, at DeGivier's, to a well-filled house. The cover men of the play lies in the wonderful scenic effects, which entitles it as the front rank among that class of productions. The

blowing up of the ship, the scenes from the sea, where the duel takes place, are remarkably well arranged and realistic. The acting was good throughout. Miss Camille Cleveland, who plays the leading lady's role, did her part well, and brought down the house when she sang. Mr. Felix Haney, a Barney Doyle, and Miss Stockmeyer, as Donizette, her wife, did some very clever dancing and singing. Messrs. Webster, O'Neal and Brophy played their parts well. As a whole, the play was good, and pleased the audience.

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NEWS OF SOCIETY.

The Marriage of Mr. Will Hill and Miss Grace Cocke.

A PRETTY, THOUGH QUIET, WEDDING

Which Joined Two Popular Young People—Other Events in the Society's Domain—Points and Personals.

A very beautiful, though quiet, wedding was that which united Mr. William P. Hill and Miss Grace Cocke at the home of Mrs. S. C. Venable, on Merritts avenue, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Venable is one of the most elegant homes in Atlanta, and every room on this occasion had decorations heightened by brilliant lights and regal flowers.

The long drawing room, in which the ceremony occurred, was entirely adorned in pink roses and rich foliage, the pillars of the folding doors being twined with roses and amaranth, and many bowls of rose roses were placed on tables and pedestals.

The bride entered on the arm of her father, Mr. Ora Venable. She was exquisitely dressed in a white gown and train in the soft gray gown, which seemed a part of her refined personality. The material was Bedford cord, finished with ostrich feather bands, while a charming Paris hat, slippers and gloves, all gray to match, completed the toilet. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and in videnal fern.

Mr. Hill, who is a young man of great charm and beauty, and who is known in the soft gray gown, which seemed a part of her refined personality. The material was Bedford cord, finished with ostrich feather bands, while a charming Paris hat, slippers and gloves, all gray to match, completed the toilet. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and in videnal fern.

Mr. Hill's parents were present, and the bride was joined by her mother, Mrs. Hill, and her brother, Mr. Hill, and his wife, Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. Hill's maid of honor was a vision brilliant and picturesque in a quantity brocaded blue silk gown with short waist and high, puffed sleeves.

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LAST DAY'S RACES.

End of a Successful Season of the Brooklyn Jockey Club,

AND THE FIGHT WITH THE POOLROOMS.

The Races at Latonia Park—The Struggle Between the Baseball Clubs—Result of Games Played Yesterday.

GRAVESEND, September 30.—Today ended the Brooklyn Jockey Club's fall meeting, and, while the card developed nothing of a sensational character, it was a fitting climax to a most successful meeting. The fight with the poolrooms has been an item of considerable cost to the association, yet President Philip J. Dwyer said today that he could congratulate himself on having scored a victory that, in starting out, he hardly dared to expect. In carrying on the fight he had been compelled to ask the public to put up with many annoying inconveniences; yet the crowds that were present daily enabled him to feel that the public was with him in the struggle.

The total amount of money distributed during the meeting was \$146,274, which was divided among eight winners, the largest sum, \$10,220, going to the last \$10,220, P. J. Dwyer and son are second with \$9,000; D. F. Dwyer ranks third with \$9,700.

The track was in good condition, and the racing quite enjoyable. Four favorites won, which was surprisingly good for a "get-away" race.

First race, purse \$1,000, five furlongs, King-ton won, Rockton second, Laughing Water third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, purse \$1,000, one mile and a sixteenth, Raceland won, Castaway II second, India Rubber third. Time, 1:30.

Third race, purse \$1,000, six furlongs, Charde won, Madrid second, Hoey third. Time, 1:23.

Fourth race, Brookwood handicap, \$1,000 added, mile and a quarter, Port Chester won, Stratford second, Terrier third. Time, 1:40.

Fifth race, purse \$1,000, five furlongs, Bengal won, Brita Colt second, Lady Superior third. Time, 1:03.

At Latonia Park.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—Favorites won three of the races at Latonia today, and the other three winners were moderately well backed. The racing was fast and only moderately good.

First race, one mile and twenty yards, Invalence won, Grandpa second, Tenacity third. Time, 1:48.

Second race, one mile, Prince of Darkness won, Tenacity second, Terrier third. Time, 1:44.

Third race, five furlongs, Four-in-hand won, Mademoiselle second, Lou Duley third. Time, 1:33.

Fourth race, one mile and fifty yards, Philara won, Little Annie second, Colonel Wheately third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs, The Queen won, Lizzie Lawrence second, Misaki third. Time, 0:59.

Sixth race, five furlongs, Great Hopes won, John Winkie second, Reticence third. Time, 1:33½.

National League.

AT BROOKLYN.—First game.

Brooklyn, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 6

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Tucker and Brown; Carathers and Dally.

Second game.

Brooklyn, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 7

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Tucker and Brown; Carathers and Dally.

Eight innnings—Darkness.

At Cleveland.—First game.

Cleveland, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 5

Base hits—Boston, 10; New York, 13. Errors—Boston, 8; New York, 6. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett; Welch, Coughlan and Clarke.

Second game.

Boston, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 5

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 6. Batteries—Young and Dickey; King and Brown.

Eight innnings—Darkness.

At Cleveland.—First game.

Boston, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 5

Base hits—Boston, 10; New York, 13. Errors—Boston, 8; New York, 6. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett; Welch, Coughlan and Clarke.

Second game.

Boston, 10, 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 5

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Boston, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 6. Batteries—Haddock and Murphy; Chamberlain and Cross.

DEPARTMENT: WHO WILL GET IT?

A most complete line
& CO'S ENGLAND
is the Question Which Interests
Mr. Stephen Ryan.

GLAFLINS HOLD THE FORT.

Generally Believed That Steve Ryan
Will Soon Be In Full Swing—The
Court's Work Closed.

While passing along Whitehall street yes-
terday morning had their attention drawn to
a dry goods establishment.

Many weeks the store had been closed
attractive show windows shut out
the world.

Deserted building was suddenly
transformed into a hive of industry.

A large stock of goods had been bought by
H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, and
creditor, Mr. Leo Frank, was much of the time
surprised him to pass.

Letters received, 103.
Postals written, 240.
Postals received, 19.
Postals written, 160.

Mr. Wilson reported the work in a flourishing
condition.

Seven new societies have been organized
since the convention in Hawkinsville last

April.

Mr. Wilson devotes her entire time to the
work, and is kept busy with an extensive cor-
respondence.

The work of the Baptist women is becom-
ing an important factor in the mission
field of the denomination, and the
meetings of the woman's missionary unions
of the state and southern Baptist conventions,
which are to be held in LaGrange and At-
lanta next month, and May, are looking forward
to with much interest by the ladies
throughout the state.

The central committee will not meet again
until the close of the second quarter, when it
will be announced by Mrs. Wilson, the corre-
sponding secretary.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

An invoice and transportation entry of a
large amount of decorative chinaware was re-
ceived at the collector of customs' office yes-
terday. The goods are from the Netherlands,
bought by Mr. Julius L. Brown, they are
valued at nearly a thousand guineas.

Major Sidney Root has received a letter
from Mr. C. R. Hanleiter in which he tells of
the loss of sight of his left eye and the rapid
fading of the other.

The letter is from Skidaway island. He was
sitting by the river just at twilight when sud-
denly he felt a slight tremor of his left eyelid,
and presently he discovered that the sight of
the other has been growing dimmer and it
is feared that soon he will be totally blind.

Mr. Hanleiter has hundreds of friends in At-
lanta who will regret to learn of his sad mis-
fortune.

It is generally believed that Mr. Steve
Ryan will be placed at the head of the estab-
lishment if the goods are not sold by the first
of next week.

Whether he will run the store as agent of
H. B. Claffin or conduct it for his father, who
acted up to the most probable purchaser,
is a matter of conjecture.

It is pretty well understood that the es-
tablishment will be in full swing next Monday
morning.

The Record Completed.

When the court met yesterday morning
one of the attorneys engaged in the case
was present. The amended bid of the
H. B. Claffin Company, of New York, which
Judge Clarke had stated would be accepted,
was presented by Colonel Albert Cox, Mr.
Frank, Claffin's agent, being at his side.
He was no more wrangling with the lawyers,
because had been adjudicated and the
matter referred to the judgment of the court.

After the reading of the accepted bid,
Judge Clarke completed the record by signing
the following order:

"The Superior Court, fall term, 1891. In L. &
W. et al., vs. S. A. Ryan, et al., September
1st, 1891.

"Upon consideration of the foregoing bid of the H. B.
Claffin Company, it is ordered that the receiver,
Charles S. Kingsbury, do accept the same.

It is further ordered that said receiver shall
be discrete to accept a draft or drafts of Mr.
H. B. Claffin Company, and that said receiver
shall receive payment in full for the amounts stated,
to-wit: \$183,792, and the sum of \$2,500 at one day's sight, with
interest at 6 per cent.

It is further ordered that said receiver, upon
receipt of said drafts, turn over and deliver
the stock and things sold as stated in said bid,
to H. B. Claffin Company, and that said receiver
shall receive payment in full for the amounts stated,
to-wit: \$183,792, and the sum of \$2,500 at one day's sight, with
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CALL. MAY BE HER LUCK

the Heir to a Magnificent Estate of Millions.

STORY TOLD BY MRS. MOORE.

Brother Refuses to Take Own Because He Would Have to Set One Whom He Did Not Like.

GA., September 30.—[Special.]—It is that Mrs. Mary Moore, a hard-working woman who lives in east Macon, has inherited the amount of it is one no can say. Mrs. Moore herself can estimate it.

days ago this lady received a letter from the ordinary of a county in New York, New York City. This letter contained a citation in the ordinary's office. Mrs. Moore was notified to appear in person at that court, to be given opportunity to file a caveat to the will referred to in the citation if she so desired.

It was ascertained that one of her brothers had died recently, and she being sole or one of the heirs was notified of when the will was to be probated.

Moore has consulted an attorney, who has turned over the papers.

esterday a reporter called on this attorney for some facts bearing on the case, but he absent from the city and nothing bearing the case could be learned.

The Story of the Fortune.

Moore was seen at her home. She told the reporter she knew of the papers she had received. That encourages the belief that she will turn over a large amount.

Moore said that some twenty-eight years ago her father lived in New York. A brother between him and his brother was the settling up of their father's estate, and only two children. Mrs. Moore's brother was a man of impulse. He was easily led and once offended he was slow to remember even though he sacrificed his personal rights by not doing so. When the brothers agreed to divide the estate there were certain properties which they both wanted. According to Mrs. Moore, her father thought his brother shamefully mistreated him while they were about this business.

Divisions, followed by a regular set-to ensued, and in ten minutes the brothers were dead. The impulse was strong for him to avenge Mrs. Moore's father, so he gathered his household effects and wife and family and left, leaving the whole fortune to his brother and swearing that he would never touch a cent of it. In the heat of his hasty departure he called down the vilest sort of maladies on his brother.

During the years that followed Mrs. Moore's brother steered through desperate straits. But remained firm and never touched a cent of his brother's estate, although his brother often urged him by letter and in person to do so.

The Will Made.

After years of time the brother who was left with the whole of the fortune is dead. He failed to repair the wrong that had been done, so on his deathbed he signed a will giving the whole of his valuable estate to Mrs. Moore and her children, he being never married and having no immediate heirs to share his property with.

It is thought by Mrs. Moore that the amount will go into the millions. She has little children who are dependent upon her efforts for a living, and if this be true the legacy will be still more of a Godsend.

No definite information could be gathered

of Mrs. Moore that fortune has truly arrived upon her. They trust that she has fallen a victim to fortune's freak, and that her declining days will be brightened by inheritance that will give her the comfort and happiness that follow in the wake of success.

She will be represented in New York by the son of legal talent.

AN EXAMPLE TO HIS RACE.

George Goolsby Is a Colored Farmer and Owns Four Plantations.

CRAWFORD, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—George Goolsby, colored, who lives near Sandy Creek, this county, is a model colored man, and the example he has set in life is worth following by others of his race. He is sixty-four years old, never got drunk, chewed or smoked tobacco, cursed or lied. He owns four plantations which he made the money and paid for himself, never bought but two sacks of corn, eats his own meat and has credit wherever he is known. He is honorable and kind to his neighbors, both white and black, is a strict member of the Baptist church, and has raised and educated sixteen children. He says he never needed the attention of a physician, having treated four masters during slavery time, and was always a trusted foreman among the slaves. He is a subscriber to both his county papers. From George's record, the colored people of Georgia can learn a great deal.

THE FLEECY STAPLE IN ATHENS.

Good Grades and Plenty of It Coming Into Town.

ATHENS, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—The fleecy staple is rolling into Athens quite rapidly, though not so fast as it did this time last year.

The grades are much better, and there is no lack of supply.

The editor of the *Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co.* of Atlanta, and the Heath Cotton Company of Charlotte, N. C., has the effect of making money easier, and more cotton will be marketed on his account.

Altogether, the farmers of this section of the state are better and brighter than they were a short while back.

Their crops are turning out better and the prices are in advance of what they expected a week ago.

Is Only a Rumor.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—There have been several rumors that Governor Moore would appoint a judge of the county court for the next term during this session of the legislature, but this rumor has not yet been confirmed. Judge Pope, who has made a trial off, was not intimated to our reporter that he would be considered for nomination. Some of his friends assure that he enjoyed all the honor to be obtained, and as his practice is more lucrative than his office, he will not consent to offer for nomination. This, however, is only a rumor.

The Cotton Pickers' Record Broken.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Charles Jackson and Pei Robinson, who live near here, broke the record for cotton picked in one day last week. They began a race with one other early in the morning, and at 4 P.M. there was only a difference of one pound between them. When they quit in the afternoon they had been picking a few minutes over hours, and each had picked 1,400 pounds, making a total of 1,400.

A New Bank for Abbeville.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—A new bank is to be established in Abbeville. The new bank will have ample means to meet the requirements of the public.

When you feel a general lassitude and breaking down of the system, Angostura Bitters will work a wonderful change. Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons, Manufacturers.

GRAVE ROBBERS,
Shrouded by Night, Invade the Brunswick Cemetery.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Is the grave robber at work in Brunswick? Starting rumors are still flying around in regard to the supposed grave robbery at Oak Grove cemetery a few nights ago, but nothing definite can be discovered. The night on which the cemetery was invaded was peculiarly fitted for a ghoulish deed. All day heavy clouds had covered the sun, and last night only a few stars relieved the intense blackness of the sky.

Trees of heavy foliage surrounded the cemetery, through which the electric light beams struggled few and far between. Possibly, should a crime have been committed, the evildoers anticipated a rainfall to destroy all traces of their work.

It is in evidence that at midnight, or in the early morning of Thursday last, carriages haltered on the south side of the cemetery and a white man and negro alighted. The negro carried a shovel, and the handle of the shovel had whitewash on it. Both parties went into the cemetery. After remaining in the cemetery for some time, they returned, the negro carrying the shovel and the white man carrying something in front of him.

That Looked Like a Coffin.

They hastily placed their burden in the carriage and drove rapidly away. Then, on Friday night, another carriage drove to the cemetery, and two men entered and were lost to sight.

An investigation of the graves in the locality where the men alighted has been made, and they bear evidences of having been disturbed. Tracks, coming and going, were discovered, but the recent rains have nearly effaced them. The testimony of a number of witnesses is that either a murder has been hidden in the gloom of the city of the dead, or it has been robbed of some of its sacred relics.

A close watch will be kept on the cemetery, and in the meantime, the police are searching for clues to solve the mystery.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

Largely Attended Meetings at Griffin and LaGrange—Many Conversations.

GRIMM, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—There has been in progress here for several weeks one of the most remarkable revivals in the history of this city. There is no undue excitement nor display of religious enthusiasm, but the city is moved from center to circumference, from the highest to the lowest walks of life. Notably, the very leaders of the young people of social Griffin have renounced the world and taken upon themselves vows of consecration to good and holy lives. Men who have grown old in sin have turned from their evil ways and united with God's people. The First Baptist church, where the meetings are held, has taken in the last fifteen members, and quite a number have united with the other churches.

The mothers and fathers in Isreal are praising God for the rich harvest of young souls being reaped. A large number of candidates will be baptized tonight. Thirty-nine members have been baptized at Devotion chapel within the week and still the good work goes on.

Religious Revival at LaGrange.

LA GRANGE, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—A most interesting meeting is in progress at the Baptist church. Rev. G. S. Tamlin, the pastor, preaches every night to large and attentive congregations. The interest, which is so general, was first aroused by the sermons of Rev. Dr. J. DeWitt Burkhead, of Montgomery, whose striking eloquence and unique method of presenting truth were much admired.

Last night Mr. Tamlin immersed two young men and four young ladies, one being a married lady. He was born in Virginia, and afterward moved west, and his heirs are living in different parts of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Family Bibles and other records now extinct, it is claimed, establish and authenticate these points of family history.

HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

Cobb County People Who May Yet Be in Luck,

IF ALL THE INDICATIONS HOLD GOOD.

The Story of the Edwards Estate Retold, with Some Points of Genealogical Interest.

MARIETTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Some of our Cobb county people are being feasted upon a liberal supply of hope if they get nothing else.

The dazzling fortune of \$300,000 is held out before them to reach for and obtain.

It came about in this way: About fourteen years ago Mr. Simeon Edwards, of Cobb county, received a letter from his nephew, George Edwards, of Mississippi, stating that a man by the name of Robert Edwards owned a piece of real estate in New York city away back in its early history—perhaps in its colonial times. He leased it to some persons, company or corporation for a period of ninety-nine years. The lease expired not many years ago and by law should have gone back to the rightful owner, but it had been so long since the lease began and the records had become so lost or obscured that it became a matter of much difficulty to tell in whom the correct title was.

The Family History.

He requested Mr. Simeon Edwards to give him some facts in regard to the family history. This was answered and the facts in a measure given. Nothing more was heard of it till August, when George Edwards again wrote, stating that there was an estate of \$200,000 belonging to the heirs of Robert Edwards and unclaimed by the heirs, and asking if there was a Simeon Edwards, the son of Reuben Edwards who died in 1842, at the age of eighty-five years. He left a large family of children to inherit his estate, of whom Simeon was the youngest and is the only one now living. Simeon Edwards, our Cobb county man, is thus a grandson, and perhaps the only one, of the original Robert Edwards. He has nephews and nieces scattered throughout the United States who would inherit along with him this immense estate.

The evidence so far obtained shows the following as to kinship and the right to inherit: Robert Edwards had and left as his heirs two sons, Reuben and John. Reuben was born in Virginia, lived till 1842 and died at the age of eighty-five years. He left a large family of children to inherit his estate, of whom Simeon was the youngest and is the only one now living. Simeon Edwards, our Cobb county man, is thus a grandson, and perhaps the only one, of the original Robert Edwards. He has nephews and nieces scattered throughout the United States who would inherit along with him this immense estate.

George replied that he knew very little except what Simeon had previously given him in a letter written about fourteen years ago.

The matter was then turned over to Colonel A. N. Edwards, an attorney at law at Marietta, and grandson of Mr. Simeon Edwards, to investigate and get up evidence. This he is doing and a number of letters have been received.

The Evidence Obtained.

The evidence so far obtained shows the following as to kinship and the right to inherit: Robert Edwards had and left as his heirs two sons, Reuben and John. Reuben was born in Virginia, lived till 1842 and died at the age of eighty-five years. He left a large family of children to inherit his estate, of whom Simeon was the youngest and is the only one now living. Simeon Edwards, our Cobb county man, is thus a grandson, and perhaps the only one, of the original Robert Edwards. He has nephews and nieces scattered throughout the United States who would inherit along with him this immense estate.

The history of Simeon Edwards, briefly told, is as follows: He was born in Georgia, and lived in Cobb county since 1833, living most of the time near Powder Springs, Ga. He is a successful farmer, and his large family of children are mostly farmers, are right well off in this world's goods and are regarded as the best and most successful farmers here.

Little is known of John Edwards, the other son of Robert Edwards, or his heirs. He was born in Virginia, and afterward moved west, and his heirs are living in different parts of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Family Bibles and other records now extinct, it is claimed, establish and authenticate these points of family history.

The Records of the Estate.

As to the genuineness of the estate, lawyers are making investigation, and it is now claimed that the record of the original deed to this valuable property to Robert Edwards has now, after diligent search, been found, and that its value runs way up in the millions, as stated.

The heirs are so much interested in it that a convention was held in Washington, D. C., in this month to take steps in regard to the matter, and a committee was appointed to push the matter for what it was worth.

The many friends of Uncle Simeon would be glad to see him meet with this good fortune, and hope that it will prove a reality.

Mr. S. L. Brinkley read an essay and made some remarks in an earnest and impressive manner. In the afternoon the convention was addressed by Rev. Jesse Olson, of Atlanta, and by Captain W. D. Powell, who arrived from Mexico today, accompanied by several young ladies for the Southern Female college, will preach tonight. Rev. Mr. Pogue, of Atlanta, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit yesterday. Several persons were received into the church, which is now without a pastor.

COBB COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Business Transacted by the Convention in Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—The Cobb county Sunday school convention has just closed. It met at Smyrna in the Methodist church Saturday. The regular officers were present. They were the president, Colonel E. Faw, and the secretary, Mr. Walter Sessions.

Delegates from all over the county were present, and a good attendance was had. The reports from the twenty-six schools in the convention show a considerable interest was taken in the work in the schools, and that the cause was well received.

Mr. S. L. Brinkley read an essay and made some remarks in an earnest and impressive manner. In the afternoon the convention was addressed by Rev. Jesse Olson, of Atlanta, and by Captain W. D. Powell, who arrived from Mexico today, accompanied by several young ladies for the Southern Female college, will preach tonight. Rev. Mr. Pogue, of Atlanta, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit yesterday. Several persons were received into the church, which is now without a pastor.

The Sunday services began with a mass meeting, before which Mr. McLean, of Marietta, gave a recitation, the title of which was "There is a God." It was well rendered and greatly enjoyed. W. R. Power then made an address, after which Rev. W. E. Mangat preached a sermon.

In the afternoon Rev. W. S. N. Neal, of Marietta, made a beautiful and pointed address, and others made short talks.

Statistics were collected of the churches and Sunday schools in the county, and show the following facts:

Methodist churches, 23; Methodist Sunday schools, 20; Baptist churches, 28; Baptist Sunday schools, 10; Presbyterian churches, 7; Presbyterian Sunday schools, 7; Episcopal churches, 1; Episcopal Sunday schools, 1; Christian churches, 2; Christian Sunday schools, 2; Union Sunday schools, 5; Total schools, 62; total Sunday schools, 44.

The fleecy staple in Athens quite rapidly, though not so fast as it did this time last year.

The grades are much better, and there is no lack of supply.

The editor of the *Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co.* of Atlanta, and the Heath Cotton Company of Charlotte, N. C., has the effect of making money easier, and more cotton will be marketed on his account.

Altogether, the farmers of this section of the state are better and brighter than they were a short while back.

Their crops are turning out better and the prices are in advance of what they expected a week ago.

Is Only a Rumor.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—There have been several rumors that Governor Moore would appoint a judge of the county court for the next term during this session of the legislature, but this rumor has not yet been confirmed. Judge Pope, who has made a trial off, was not intimated to our reporter that he would be considered for nomination. Some of his friends assure that he enjoyed all the honor to be obtained, and as his practice is more lucrative than his office, he will not consent to offer for nomination. This, however, is only a rumor.

The Cotton Pickers' Record Broken.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Henry Dickson, who had been committed to jail for robbing a drunken friend, sprang out of the second story of the courthouse and made a dash for liberty. Everybody gave chase, including all the negroes in town, and Dickson, proving a poor sprinter, was captured under a house where he had slipped to rest. He was not hurt by his high jump, and exclaimed: "Everybody will git away if they kin."

A Protracted Meeting on Hand.

HEPHZIBAH, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Henry Dickson, who had been committed to jail for robbing a drunken friend, sprang out of the second story of the courthouse and made a dash for liberty. Everybody gave chase, including all the negroes in town, and Dickson, proving a poor sprinter, was captured under a house where he had slipped to rest. He was not hurt by his high jump, and exclaimed: "Everybody will git away if they kin."

But Sometimes They Can't.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., September 30.—[Special.]—Several prominent business men of this city went over to Dothan, Ala., yesterday to examine the cotton compress there with a view of procuring a new one. The compress is said to be much needed, and even one hopes that the movement now on foot will prove successful. There is no better opening for a compress than Thomasville.

Statistics were collected of the churches and Sunday schools in the county, and show the following facts:

Methodist churches,

GO SEE THEM WORK

Every Day at the Piedmont Exposition Grounds.

THE BOARD INVITES YOU TO GO.

More Space in Demand Than Can Be Supplied—The Music Question Is Yet Unsettled.

Everything is moving after the breeze of last night at the exposition in good shape, and the exposition is without music, waiting to hear from his lordship, Signer Payen.

The directors at the meeting night before last did not seem at all annoyed at the statement of President Wylie that the amount of expenses would exceed \$100,000, so satisfied were they that the great attractions would draw three times that amount of money. The little question of three or four thousand dollars extra for music made no difference with them.

Free to All.

It is a very interesting sight to visit the exposition grounds now, and see the mammoth work being done. Seats will be given free on the grand stand, and every morning and evening until 6 o'clock, music will be furnished free. The song of the hammer will vibrate through the air with equally pleasing notes as those of the much-talked-of Mexican band. Pleasing for more reasons than one, because the public will know of the great enterprise that the directors have undertaken. Pleasing, too, from the fact that the great exposition shows the advancement in the wonderful resources of our country, and also gives employment to thousands of men for weeks before it is opened.

All are invited free for the next ten days, as after that time the gates will necessarily be closed so as not to interfere with the exhibitors, and the preparing for the great spectacle.

Exhibition Work.

Already a large number of exhibitors are at work preparing their exhibits. Bartow county comes in first in the line. Mr. H. J. McCormick, with a force of seven men, has started the ball rolling. Mr. McCormick says that anybody who tries to get ahead of him this year will find it hard to do so. He says his propose to show the other counties of the Piedmont section that Bartow is second to none. The other fifteen counties feel the same way, and somebody must get left. However, the liberal prizes offered by the Piedmont Exposition Company guarantee nearly every county an expense at our great show. The liberality displayed by the company is thoroughly appreciated.

The Printers' Contest.

The printers' contest is creating a great deal of attraction, and it looks as though every entry will receive a handsome prize in addition to the prize by the Piedmont Exposition Company. The first place will receive a sum donated in prizes by outside parties, and it is believed each contestant will receive a prize of at least \$50. The first prize will be \$200. Already over twenty-five applications have been made with the \$10 check to be returned at the time of the contest. A great many of these will be returned, and probably other applicants will be taken in, as the committee has determined to have a test from all parts of the country.

A letter received from Savannah says that a gentleman there will wage \$300 against me in the competition. Privileges from all parts of the country are coming in, and great interest is being manifested. In addition to the other prizes are \$100 in cash, a two-hundred-dollar press, a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar cabinet, a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar paper cutter, one hundred dollars worth of type, and four or five other prizes.

New Exhibits.

A dozen applications yesterday came in for space, and one of the conundrums worrying Secretary Arnold is where to put them.

"Do not give away those eight spaces on the lower floor," said Manager Cohen. "You will have to give away the top floor, and it always comes in which proves to be the best thing after all, and you will regret it if you have not got the space for it. My motto is always keep three or four spaces for such emergencies."

Everywhere Billed.

It is a very hard matter to satisfy everybody about the merits of the exposition. The advertising of the Piedmont exposition is being systematically worked, and the people all over the country are talking about it. President Waddell, of the state fair, said yesterday at the exposition office:

"This is the best advertised show I ever saw. Everywhere that I go I find the Piedmont exposition advertised, and I believe that you will have a tremendous crowd from every section of the state."

This, coming from a gentleman so well posted on exposition matters, speaks well for the exposition.

Drummers' Day.

The drummers are taking great interest in the exposition. A communication has been received from them in regard to drummers' day, which will be on Friday, October 23d. All of the drummers will be admitted free of charge in a body on that day.

Attractions and Exhibits.

It is this year in the Piedmont exposition is greater, grander and more attractive, and in short, will eclipse anything ever seen in this country. Every available space in all the buildings will be tested to its utmost capacity. Every bit of space from the main building to the race track will be occupied with exhibits. The Piedmont exposition this year gives to the public more in every department than ever given to any other exposition in the first place, parties will see the wonderful sides of this great and growing city, more wonderful than the advancement in any city in the union in the past year. They will see the wondrous products of the soil in this Piedmont exposition displayed by fifteen counties from North Carolina to Tennessee. They will see the new appliances, mechanics, electrical and mercantile. They will see the handsome works of art, and then they will see the largest collection of attractions ever collected in one state in this union. The Piedmont exposition has no rival. It is a stimulant whereby others will be themselves with sufficient courage to attempt to imitate it.

A One-Cent Rate.

The advantage of the one-cent rate given by the railroads will attract hundreds and thousands of people to see this great show of which so much has been said. Were the fact true that we do not have an exposition, were the fact that we have raised one hundred thousand dollars had not been spent, this feature alone would be sufficient to draw people from more than one hundred and fifty miles. The feature, of course, that we refer to is the production of King Solomon, and there is nothing feature equally as interesting, while not so great of Professor Bartholomew, are indeed of themselves worth a visit to see. The notable trained Shanghai orchestra is a sight of a lifetime. And these are not to be mentioned the vast myriad of wonderful attractions of the great show which opens October 19th and closes November 7th.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blueness, habit induced by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at drugists, by mail. 10¢ a box. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

Wedding and Birthday Presents.

For a fine album, toilet case, plush goods, wedding or birthday presents go to 37 Whitehall street.

Don't Buy Coal

until you have seen W. F. Plane, manager for the Glen Mary Coal and Coke Company, 8 E. Alabama street. It is the best.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Georgia-Made Wine and Georgia Celery Talked About.

At the meeting of the Atlanta Horticultural Society yesterday morning Dr. E. L. Connelly exhibited several specimens of wines from grapes grown in his West End vineyard. Experts in wine present pronounced his wine equal to the best Falernian and today his wine will be sold.

Mr. G. K. Peters presented an elaborate paper on the culture of celery, showing conclusively that it was a profitable crop and could be grown successfully in the vicinity of Atlanta. An acre in celery will contain 3,700 plants, and a ton of celery will sell at a wholesale price, will give a gross product of \$1,110, or a net profit of \$900 per acre.

Mr. Charles Decker had found that celery grown on bottom land was tough, while that on upland was crisp. Placing newspapers around the stalks is a great help in blanching.

Mr. S. Hape observed that the finest celery he had seen was grown in a trench dug hard clay and filled with pulverized earth.

Dr. E. L. Connelly had made a success of growing celery in West End vineyard, and today his paper will give a paper on varieties and marketing of celery at the next meeting.

Mr. C. K. Madlock had a marvelously beautiful display of begonias, raised from the leaf.

The gentleman was Dr. Tullius C. Tupper and the lady was his wife.

A more perfect picture of domestic happiness could not be found.

Rolling over the soft, green grass in high glee was one of the boys, newly arrived from Leavenworth. After him came a diminutive canino, from Kansas, too, while the smaller children were laughing and clapping their hands in ecstasy. Looking upon the happy scene, Dr. and Mrs. Tupper had, too, joined in the laughter, forgetful of the shadows lately dispelled.

Dr. and Mrs. Tupper, with their four bright boys, reached the city yesterday at 12:15 o'clock, over the Georgia Pacific.

At the union depot seven of the vestrymen of St. Philip's had assembled to greet the party. Two of Dr. Tupper's little girls were also at the depot, with faces wreathed in smiles at the anticipated coming of their parents.

Promptly at 12:15 o'clock the train pulled up, and Dr. Tupper alighted, followed by his wife and four boys.

It was a glad reception that was given them. They were escorted to the rectory, and there a large number of the lady parishioners of St. Philip's gave them a warm welcome.

All during the afternoon communicants of St. Philip's and friends of Dr. Tupper called at the rectory to welcome Mrs. Tupper to Atlanta.

Dr. Tupper will occupy his pulpit, as usual, next Sunday morning.

THE NEW COURTROOM.

Judge Thomas F. Westmoreland's Court to Have an Abiding Place.

Fulton county has four courts and only three courthouses.

The newly established tribunal, called the criminal court of Atlanta, is without a room in which to meet. The J. W. Newell is the new court. The new judge held court for two weeks and nearly emptied the jail of petty criminals. The sittings were in the basement of the courthouse, Judge Richard H. Clark's courtroom. This week Judge Clark is holding his court, and Judge Westmoreland has not yet where to administer justice. So he and Solicitor O'Bryan are taking an enforced vacation.

The county commissioners at a recent meeting discussed the question of providing quarters for Judge Westmoreland, and it was decided to utilize the room in the basement of the courthouse known as chamberlain's and the wide passage way. This space will be enough room for a spacious courtroom—a room nearly as large as that occupied by the superior court.

While this plan is being carried out, Judge Marshall J. Clark will be dispossessed of his office, and his chamberlain's room will be one of the smaller apartments on the south side of the building. This change is objected to by some of the lawyers on the ground that the room will be very bad for acoustics because of its proximity to the street. The decision, however, is to keep it in such a din and rattle that only lawyers of the superior court voices may reasonably expect to be heard.

Weak-tongued practitioners will be sadly handicapped. Some of the members of the bar are decidedly opposed to the contemplated change.

At the next meeting of the county commissioners the courtroom matter will be reconsidered and some new suggestions will be offered.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable. For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For feverish chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, and with a few drops from a tincture or disease liver, stomach, kidneys or spleen.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Morley, Atlanta, Ga. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

It Makes Hot Fires.

The thousands of people who have used Glen Mary coal will testify that it is the best. W. F. Plane, Manager, 8 East Alabama street; yards, 20 Magnolia street. sep 21-1

Alabama Reports.

Reported largely in type, annotated to date, corrected and greatly improved, and in short, will eclipse anything ever seen in this country.

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Fine watch repairing a specialty. All work guaranteed. Maier & Berkely, 93 Whitehall street. sep 27-1

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

sep 26-4

45 Peachtree street.

AT HOME AGAIN:

Dr. T. C. Tupper Returns with His Wife and Children.

A PICTURE OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

They Are Warmly Received by the Vestry and the Members of St. Philip's Church.

A half dozen small children romping over the grassy lawn at St. Philip's rectory, their merry voices and gay laughter attracting passers by.

Standing side by side, under the cool shade of an apple tree, watching the frolicking children, was a handsome man and a pleasant-faced lady.

The gentleman was Dr. T. C. Tupper and the lady was his wife.

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